The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

REBECCA FURNACE, July 8th.

MR. EDITOR: On the evening of the 4th, while riding in the cars from Bloody Run to Hopewell, I fell into conversation with one of four rebel prisoners who had been captured about ten miles from Williamsport, when the following dialogue took place:

Question—"What induced you to rebel against the Government?"

Prisoner—"We didn't chose to be governed by a man whom we had no hand in putting into power."

Q—"Do you think your government is better than the United States Government?"

P—"No, the World never had a better Government; but we are in for the war now and we must make the best out of it we can."

Q—"What induced you to invade Pennsylvania?"

P—"Why to whip you, of course."

Q—"Did you think you could do it?"

P—"We were sure of it—and with but little trouble."

Q—"Why were you so confident of victory?"

P—"Because you of the North are divided among yourselves."

Q—"Was this the general impression in the 'Confederate army?'"

P—"Yes; there wasn't a soldier in Lee's army that didn't think that more than one half of the North was opposed to the prosecution of the war, and the present Administration."

Q—"How have you found things since you crossed the Potomac?"

P—"Quite different to what we expected! We were promised all the backing that would be necessary to crush the Union forces."

Q—"By whom was this offer made?"

P—By the party known in the North as the Copperheads."

Q—"Can you tell me what political party they belong to?"

P—"Yes, but you know as well as myself!"

Q—"What is your opinion of Copperheads?"

P—"They are a set of d—d unprincipled scoundrels! I would not trust one of them an inch! and if the Union men don't hang them, every confederate soldier should take the head of one home as a trophy of victory. E. T.

A Millionaire Asking the Government for Food.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from Young's Point, La., says:

The ravages of war are well illustrated by the case of a Southern man living in the neighborhood of Snyder's Bluffs, who lately applied by letter to Gen. Washburne for subsistence for himself and family. This man was lately the owner of seven large and wellstocked plantations, and was estimated to be worth $6,000,000. He was in Europe when the war broke out and did not reach America again until after the occupation of New Orleans by Gen. Butler. Slipping through New Orleans by some means, he came up to a fine plantation in this neighborhood, and was found here by our army. He has used his princely fortune lavishly in attempts to further the Secession cause. To day he is reduced to the necessity of depending upon the United States military authorities for the necessaries of life! Think of a Southern millionaric, the owner of thousand of slaves, of a fine house and establishment in New Orleans, of a beautiful summer residence in Kentucky, of seven plantations in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and an educated, traveled, *Chivalrous* gentleman, of course, going daily to an enemy's commissiary of subsistence for rations!

It would not perhaps be correct to suppose that this nabob lacks money. He has probably, like most of the other wealthy men of this portion of the South, invested largely in European securities, as a provision against the failure of the rebellion. This army has everything in the way of provisions that there is within a circle whose radius is fifty miles, the bull-beef and split-pea meal doled out to the rebel troops in Vicksburg excepted. All the families living this side the Big Black river, and some beyond it are drawing rations from our army, so that we are presenting the singular spectacle of feeding the children and wives of the very rebels whom we are hourly killing with shot and shell in Vicksburg.

Proposition to Hang 'The Duch.'

The following article from the organ of Jeff Davis, published at Knoxville, Tennessee, is commended to the consideration of those Germans here and elsewhere, who have been led, against their better Judgment and the traditions of their fatherland, by copperhead demagogues, to sympathize with the rebels, or at least to place themselves in an attitude of opposition to the administration of the United States Government. We think that with this knowledge of what the rebels think of the Germans and how they purpose to treat them any German who still blindly follows their copperhead leaders, is utterly destitute of self respect and of brotherly feeling for the gallant Germans in our army:

[From the Knoxville Register, June 17.]

"Of late, in all battles and in all recent incursions made by Federal cavalry, we have found the great mass of Northern soldiers to consist of Duchmen. The plundering thieves captured by Forrest, who stole half the jewelry and watches in a dozen counties of Alabama, were immaculate Duchmen. The national odor of Duchmen, as distinctive of the race as that which, constantly ascending to heaven has distended the nostrils of the negro, is as unmistakable as that peculiar to a pole cat, an old pipe, or a lager beer saloon. Crimes, thefts and insults to the women of the South, invariably mark the course of these stinking bodies of animated sour kraut. Rosecrans himself is an unmixed Duchman, an accursed race which has overrun the vast districts of the country of the Northwest. * * It happens that we entertan a greater degree of respect for an Ethiopian in the ranks of the Northern armies than for an odoriferous Duchman, who can have no possible interest in this revolution. * * * Why not hang every Duchman captured? We will hereafter hang or shoot, or imprison for life all white men taken in command of negroes, and enslave the negroes themselves. This is not too harsh. No human being will assert the contrary. Why, then should we not hang a Duchman, who deserves infinitly less of our sympathy than Sambo. The live masses of beer, krout, tobacco and rotten cheese, which, on two legs and four, on foot and mounted, go prowling through the South, should be used to manure the sandy plains and barren hill sides of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. * * * Whenever a Duch regiment adorns the limbs of a Southern forest, daring cavalry raids into the South shall cease. * * * President Davis need not be specially consulted, and if an accident of this sort should occur to a plundering, band like that captured by Forrest, we are not inclined to believe that our President would be greatly disgruntled.

Black Men in the Rifle Pits.

A letter from Vicksburg has the following:

The notion that colored men are unfited by nature for the stern work of the warrior has been most effectually exploded in this army. I have noticed in our rifle-pits quite a number of colored sharp-shooters, the most of whom went there out of love for the excitement of the work, and have proved themselves in no respect inferior to many men of lighter complexion. Yesterday morning, I was particularly struck with the demeanor of a black man in one of the labyrinthian range of pits in front of Gen. Blair's division. He seemed so thoroughly to enjoy his occupation, and so full of enthusiasm and excitement, that I was led to inquire of him what motive he had for working there as a sharp-shooter. He replied by asking me if I would not delight in an opportunity to shoot at the men who had sworn to give me and my race no quarter when I should be vanquished in a fair fight. This is but one of many instances I have noticed in which the supposition that the rebels are waging a war of extermination against the blacks who seek the Union camps has stirred within the breasts of the blacks themself a rancor which will make them much more formidable than they would otherwise be. Men who look upon capture as equivalent to death, will seldom be taken alive.

Matters at Port Hudson.

A letter from New Orleans, of the 30th ult., to the N. Y. Tribune, says:

"Matters at Port Hudson are pushed forward with steadiness and energy. The grand point of the rebel stronghold, the 'Citidel,' has, through the agency of seventeen large Parrott guns, placed by our troops so as to completely command it, fallen into our hands. The Major who commanded the construction of the work informed me that 'when he left Port Hudson the flag of the Republic was flying over the citidel.' This Citadel is the extreme right of the rebel works, and from it our gunboats received most annoyance.—The most vigorous efforts are being made all along our line, from right to left. An attack is momentarily expected. The final conflict is certain to come very soon. It will be made with our works stronger and nearer those of the rebels than at any time previously. A vigorous bombardment is kept up night and day, and this is now telling wonderfully in our favor. Already a long breach has been made in the outer wall of the enemy, besides the vast carnage created inside. The few old cattle the rebels have been accustomed to drive in front daily, to let us know they had meat, are long since exhausted."

Coming Back Soon.

"You are coming back soon!" every one says to the eager boy who is going out from the quiet of his native village, to make his way in the great bustling world beyond.

"Oh, yes—as soon as I have made my fortune," is the laughing reply, and the good-byes are exchanged, and the stage coach rolls off, bearing more hope and happiness on its back seat than, with the same occupant, it will ever bring back again.

"Coming back soon!" The little boy knows that he may never come back!—Something may come that will be taller, and more graceful, and attractive, and call his parents father and mother—something that will look half sadly and half contemptuously on the old familiar place where his youth was spent—but the boy—happy, eager, hopeful and innocent—has gone forever.

"Coming back soon!" Is this young lady, ringletted and flounced and gloved, who plays the piano to a charm and looks askance at kitchen, towel and broom, the sun-browned good-natured little Maggie, who wore her curls flying in the summer wind? This young lady's locks are pomatumed, scented, carefully "done up," according to the latest fashion. Maggie wore a blue gingham frock, which had always danced before his vision as the most charming thing in existence, but "Miss Marguerite" arrays her dainty limbs in the most expensive silks, and wears hoops of such circumference that he can only stand and admire at a respectful distance. Sometimes as they sit side by side, he remembers the old times and half wishes they would come back again—but his first glance at the composed face beside him annihilates the idea, and he heaves a kind of rueful sigh, and lets it pass away. Bye-and-bye, "Miss Marguerite" is married to a rich old man—old enough to be her grandfather. He goes to her wedding; and he drinks her health in the best of wine—begins to dream himself of a wealthy wife and thinks it wont do to be foolish, and that he must have an eye to business when he gives himself away. The fast young man and woman of fashion meet often in their gay city life—but the boy and the girl who have walked hand in hand to school have gone straying away together over the strawberry field and daissed pastures long ago, and nobody thinks of saying to them, "you are coming back soon!"

"Coming back!" Who ever yet came back and found all things unchanged?—Drive the long-remembered road and you will miss here a tree, here a patch of daisies and buttercups, and here and there an old grey farm house which you fondly hoped would outlast your day and generation. Enter the town which was once "a happy valley" to you and what do you see? Only a puny village, with the pleasant walks you used to love turned into ambitious side-walks, and paved with the roughest of stones; with old familiar houses and fences remodeled and newly painted till you lose all the landmarks; with everything changed; and you, it may be most of all! Sit down if you will in your lonely room; call up the forms of those you loved, who are now scattered away, and try to people the dusty sreets with more beloved faces. Can you succeed? It is not a poor, pale phantom that you strive to press to your aching heart? Was it wise in you, after all, this "coming back." Oh, the past is beautiful to look at, but when, afar off, we stretch out our hands to bring it nearer, it vanishes, and leaves nothing in our grasp but thin unsubstantial air.

"Strange," I sit in my lonely room today, and miss something familiar—something sweet—something dear—very dear! It will never linger here again, the sunlight falling through the casement will never linger here again, the sunlight falling through the casement will never shine on me here anymore. One page of life's romance has been read; shut the book and put it away. Much that might have blessed me—much that I might have loved—much that I never meet again—and much which has consecrated this little room—has passed away like a dream of beauty and will beam and brighten here no more; it is not, cannot be "coming back soon."

But there is a land—thank God—there is a land where all the lost light and loveliness of life shall cluster around us with tenfold the glory it has won for us here! There is a land where there shall be no more partings and no more tears, where the young and the old, the happy and the wretched, the bond and the free shall alike know the loving kindness and tender mercy of a God whose divine attibute is love.

GEORGE WILSON.

Some years ago, as good Mr. Gallaudet was walking in the streets of Hartford, there came running a poor boy, whose intelligent eye fixed the gentleman's attention. The boy inquired,

"Please, sir, can you tell me of any one who would like a boy to work for him, and learn to read?"

"Whose boy are you and where do you live?"

"I have no parents, sir," was the reply, "and have just come away from the workhouse because they would not teach me to read."

The gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and took the boy into his family. He soon acquired the confidence of Mr. Gallaudet by his faithfulness and honesty. He soon learned to read and was allowed the use of his master's library, whereby he made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge.

It became necessary after a while, that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, when he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him favor.

To gratify his inclination for study, his kind master had a little room fitted up for him in the upper part of the shop, where George devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. He made rapid attainments in mathematics, in the French language, and other branches of learning.

After being in this situation a few years, as he sat at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France.

"Go to France." said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly became dissatisfied with his situation—"for what?"

"Please, sir, will you ask Mr. Gallaudet to call," continued George, "and I will explain?"

His kind friend was invited accordingly, and at tea time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France.

"In the time of Napoleon;" said he, "a prize was offered by the French Government for the simplest rule for measuring plane surfaces. The prize has never been awarded, and that method I have discovered."

He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to Hon. Lewis Cass, then the American Minister to the court of France. He was introduced to Louis Philippi, and in the presence of the king, nobles, and plenipotentiaries, this youth demonstrated his problem, amid the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, besides valuable presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction and came to the court of St. James, and gained a similar prize, offered by the Royal Society. He then returned to the United States. There he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian court, and furnished him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, became Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Emperor of all the Russias!

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.—Boys use your spare moments well! Had George Wilson been an *idle* boy, spending his evenings in the streets, or in bad company, he would never have "stood before kings."

WHO WOULD BE A GOAT?—An "old salt," who had been on a bender, had got, what might be termed, 'sublimely mystified,' by his frequent imbibings of the critter.' Stagering along the streets, he thought to go to the theater, and pass the remainder of the evening. Following some men, whom he thought bound on the same voyage, he found himself in what he took to be the pit, but it happened to be in a meeting-house, and the minister was preaching from the text, wherein is mentioned the sheep and the goats; and, in order to make an impression upon his congregation, he put the significant question: "Who would wish to be a goat?" and paused; and then, with still greater emphasis, asked: "Who will be a goat?"

Our tipsy sailor could not brook the delay, and at once responded:—

"As nobody else (hic) will be it, I'll be the (hic) goat, rather (hic) than the play should stop."

☞It is said that the first copperhead ever known on earth was found coiled about a fruit tree in the Garden of Eden, telling lies and preaching rebellion.

☞A Western editor has married a girl named Church—and he says he has felt happier since he joined the Church than he ever did before.

A Singular Romance

Some thirty-four years ago a young man left his bride in Amsterdam, with the object of proceeding to America in order to better his position. Soon after his arrival he wrote to his wife enclosing a certain sum of money to enable her to proceed to New York to join him. This letter was sent to his brother, who kept the money destroyed the letter, concealed the whole matter from his sister-in-law, represented to her husband that she had died, and forthwith left the country. Her husband in the sourse of time married a second wife in New York; he was succeeding well in business, while his wife in Amsterdam regarded him as dead, and was making arrangements for her second marriage. That event, however, never occured; for her second lover died a few days bofere the day fixed for the wedding. Her husband, meanwhile, last year lost his New York wife, and having made a fortune, which he was unwilling to subject to the risks of war, he disposed of his business, and a short time ago returned to Amsterdam to see once more the place of his birth. During those thirty-four years of absence, the few friends he had had died or otherwise vanished; but accident brought to light the fact that the bride he had left behind him was still alive. She, indeed, during all this time, had lived in comparative penury; but he is rich. The bride and bridegroom of thirty-four years ago somewhat changed in externals, are again husband and wife.

An Insane Quadruped

An ox from a drove of cattle, this morning, started up Spring Garden Street. He elevated his tail, lowered his head, and rushed off in the direction of the Schuylkill, doing up his mile in 2.40. Opposite the corner of Tenth Street, he overtook a portly citizen. He gave the citizen a sudden rise in the world. He inserted his horns in the region of the citizen's coat tails, and gave him an upward momentum that raised him to a level with the second story windows. A female with red shawl attracted his attention—he headed for her, but the woman saved herself by rushing into a doorway that stood open. The insane quadruped kept on until he passed a marble-yard, a small white bull-dog rushed out, and in an instant was hanging at the animal's nose. Furious with pain, the brute dashed on, the dog still hanging on to him. He slung the dog against awning-post, and against the paving-stones with tremendous force, but the little animal still kept his hold. The ox, at last, brought up in the open lots at the corner of twentieth and Spring Garden streets, where he sank with exhaustion. Officer Smith, with several other persons, had followed him for some distance. They now came up. To their surprise they found that the dog was dead, with his teeth meeting together through the nose of the ox. A wedge was necessary to loose the tenacious hold it had taken. The ribs of the dog were found to be broken in. The bull had slung him against a fire-plug, with an effect that beat out his life.—*Philadelphia Dial*

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.—Mr Pilkinson, a small farmer in Pennsylvania, was some time since drafted for the service of his country. The wife, though she possessed but a small stock of general information, is one of best conjugal partners, and she was much troubled at the thought of parting with her husband. As she was engaged in scrubbing off her door-steps, a rough-looking man came up and thus addressed her:

"I hear, ma'am that your husband has been drafted."

"Yes, sir, he was," answered Mrs. Pilkinson, "though, dear knows, there's few men that couldn't better be spared from their families."

"Well, ma'am I've come to offer myself as a subsitute for him."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Pilkinson with some excitement.

"I'm willing to take his place," said the stranger.

"You take the place of my husband, you wretch! I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman that way, you vagabond!" said she, as she discharged the dirty soapsuds in the face of the discomfited and astonished subsitute, who took to his heels just in time to escape having his head broken by the bucket

Jones, who was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him: "How came you to lose your leg?" said, "Well, on examining my pedigree, and looking up my descent, I found that there was some Irish blood in me, and becoming convinced that it had settled in my leg' I had it cut off at once." "Be jabers," said Pat, "it 'ud be a good thing if it had settled in your head!"

☞Let the rebels console themselves. Though they have been so long without salt, their affairs are in a pretty pickle.—*Prentice.*

☞Even a reprobate's son is likely to pay regard to the will of his parents if it makes him the heir of their property.

The Closet.

Oh, blessed retreat, to it I flee,
From earth born care and strife,
To hold sweet fellowship with thee,
My Lord, my light, my life!

My closet—this I need not seek,
It everywhere is found,
Where'er my Savior's footsteps lead,
I find, is holy ground.

I cannot go where he is not;
Around, beneath, above,
I trace the lineaments divine
Of him my soul doth love.

He goes with me where'er I go,
And stays where'er I stay;
I know no night—with me it seems
As one eternal day.

Oh! enter thou thy closet then,
And shut to the door;
Exclude the world, and welcome Christ,
Thy guest, forevermore.

Silent Preaching.

Years ago in our western country a young couple were united in marriage.—They at once entered their humble abode, containing two rooms, one serving as a kitchen and dining room, and the other as sleeping apartment. The bride was a simple-hearted child of God, but the husband knew of religion only by the hearing of the ear. It was not long before the latter discovered that at a certain time every morning his wife disappeared, and was nowhere to be found. The mystery was soon solved. This was her hour of secret prayer. Here was a new and no welcome revelation. One in affection, one by ordinance of God in bonds which only crime or death could sunder, between them yawned a gulf wide as between heaven and earth. To the wife was open a world of hopes and joys to which the husband was a stranger. While he was engaged in such reflections every day the silent sermon was preached. At length he could endure it no longer.—By Divine grace he was drawn step by step to faith and repentance, and ere long he found himself by the side of his companion at the same mercy seat and at the same communion table.

A christian patriarch relates of his own history: When a young man I was distinguished for profanity and ungodliness. I married, however strange as it may seem, a young woman of exemplary piety, and we went at once into our humble home full of anticipations of happiness. As the first day of our residence in our new abode drew to a close, the supper table being removed, my wife, without saying a word, placed a little table by my side, laid a Bible on it, and sat down opposite to me in evident expectation that I would conduct family worship. What could I do? I was spell bound. I could not disappoint her. She probably knew nothing of my profanity and wickedness. And yet how could such a wretch as I kneel before Almighty God and utter words of devotion? Yet I did. I read and prayed. But Oh! as I took the name of Jehovah on my lips a terrible sense of guilt and hypocrisy stung my soul. I rose from my knees in anguish of spirit.

Another day rolled by, another sunset came. Again the tea-table was spread and removed, and before I was aware there at my side was the same stand with the dreadful Bible upon it, and my wife seated in full expectation of the evening devotions. Having yielded once, I was less able to resist again, and again I yielded.—A new horror now came on me—a dread lest, like Uzzah, I should perish in my sacreligious act. The sins of a life-time stared me in the face; my soul and Satan bade me curse God and die. Morning brought only a deepened sense of guilt, and all day long I could do nothing but brood over the gall of bitterness within, and the bonds of iniquity which bound me.

The third evening drew nigh, and with it the inevitable table with its sacred furniture. To yield again was impossible.—Increasing horror took hold upon me. As I sought no aid from Heaven, Satan volunteered his. My mind was made up. I resolved on suicide. A rope hung from a tree in the orchard, with which I purposed to terminate, as I madly dreamed, the horrors of my soul. We took our third, and as I believed, our last supper together. I lingered in the room until I saw the dreaded moment at hand, took a last look at my bride and my home, and withdrew. I hastened to the orchard; every step increased my anguish. I ran; my reason seemed to reel. I passed the orchard, and found myself in the woods beyond. Overpowered by my emotions, I fell prostrate on the ground. How long I lay I know not; an eternity seemed crowded into that period; a horror of great darkness passed over me in view of my sins. But in the thickest of the darkness, and when despair seemed ready to settle down in endless night, light broke upon my soul. There was Jesus in all the fullness of the Godhead. I sprang to my feet the happiest of men. From that hour I have known scarcely a moment of doubt or fear.

What sermons were these, without an uttered word! What Christian living near to God cannot thus preach? Would to God all the Lord's people would become preachers by a holy, consistent life.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

Extension of Time for Holding the Union State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee, held in this city to day, it was resolved to extend the time for holding the Union State Convention at Pittsburg, from July 1st to August 5th.

The following is the resolution adopted, providing for this extension:

Resolved, that in the present emergency while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

Editors of the different Union newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, will please give this notice an insertion in their columns.

P. FRASER SMITH,
Chairman pro tem.
GEO. W HAMMERSLEY, *Secretary.*

BEARING FRUIT.

When the *New York Herald* and *World* in conjunction with Fernando Wood and Governor Seymour, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 15th, began their crusade on the Government, the deliberate purpose they had in view, was the encouragement of the slaveholders' rebellion. Fernando Wood represents the Democratic leaders of New York city. Gov. Seymour speaks for the Democracy of the State of New York. Both these miserable demagogues have advised the mob in more than one instance, to the identical work in which it was engaged yesterday, and therefore the bloodshed and incendiary which startled the people of New York city with horror, yesterday, can be traced directly to the Governor of New York, and indirectly to the tendency of the entire Democratic organization. The riot in New York yesterday, may be regarded as nothing more than a culmination of modern Democracy. It does not astonish us, because we have been carefully watching the growth of the feeling which gave fury to the mob in that city—a feeling the same as that which now animates the traitors of the south. In fact the leaders who counselled this outbreak, are akin to the same imperious wretches in the south who are now in arms against the government.—They are the dissatisfied leaders of the Democratic party, using the mob to destroy a government they cannot control.—What matters it, then, whether loyal men are called on to contend with them in the streets of New York or before the fortifications on the South Mountain. The overthrow of traitors in New York or Pennsylvania, or the treason in any of the free States, is just as essential to the safety of the government as is the overthrow of treason in any of the slave States. The government will discover this fact, sooner or later. It will discover that all its armies are not needed in the south, that its gibbets for the hanging of traitors should not only be erected where treason is open and arrayed in arms and defiantly marching beneath banners inscribed with the emblems of blood for the overthrow of the government. The law must now be vindicated where it has long had its most deadly foe—in the north, where the cowardly abettors of treason have been so long at work thwarting the government in every effort it has yet made to crush rebellion in the South.

—That the riot in New York is the result of the deliberate teachings of the leaders of the Democratic party, every sensible man in the land will admit. That teaching is in compliance with an explicit understanding had between the leaders of the Democratic party north and south. It is inculcated to counteract the influence of the victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg. It is in accordance with the long cherished purpose of the same men at some propitious hour, to strike the Government a fatal blow. The representatives of that government have seen the preparation for hellish purpose, but we have seen no counter preparation to meet the crisis when it came. That crisis is here now, and it will be met by the people—met, if the streets of New York are made to run red with the blood of every drunken ruffian who has joined in this mob for the defiance of the law and the assassination of those who are delegated for its enforcement.

Surrender of Vicksburg.

We have full confirmation of the news of the surrender of Vicksburg. We have taken over 27,000 prisoners, besides about 4,000 non-combatans, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50'000 stands of arms, ammunition, locomotives, cars, a few stores, 57 stands of colors. Among the prisoners are Lieut. General Pemberton, Major-Gens. S. Stevenson, Smith, Forney and Bowen, 14 Brigader-Generals and about 130 Colonels. There are 5,600 men in the hopsital, half of whom are wounded. Only 150 of the garrison are reported fit for duty. The stock of provissions was almost exhausted, and for four days numbers had been eating mule flesh. Of amunition for heavy guns they had a fair supply, but of field guns and musketry they were short. Eight caps to a man were allowed. They had an excess of sugar, molasses and rice, and these were all the supplies they had, except a little unground corn. The latest advice from the fallen stronghold are to the 5th inst, at that time the prisoners had not been started for their destination, understood to be Talladege, Ala. Many of them are understood to be desirous to take the oath of allegiance, and to come North. The latest reports from Joe Johnston are, that he is rapidly retreating, and that Gen. Sherman is in hot pursuit. An offer of assistance has been sent by Gen. Grant to Gen. Banks.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.—Pennsylvania had a large share in the late battle at Gettysburg, and the blood of her sons was freely shed in her defence. The three senior Generals were Pennsylvanians, and the melancholy list of casulties shows that at least fifty Pennsylvania regiments were in the fight. The 11th Pennsylvania, the 1st 2d 3d, 4th 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th 10th, 11th, and 12th, Reserves, the Pennsylvania Battery, the 23d, 26th, 56th, 62d, 63, 68th, 69th, 71st, 75th, 82d, 83d, 88th, 90th, 91st, 93d, 98th, 99th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 110th, 114th, 115th, 121st, 139th 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 145th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 154th, and 155th.—Other regiments from the State no doubt participated in the battle, which was won by steady valor and discipline on the part of the men, who were well aware that the fighting was on their own soil, and for the protection of their own homes.

☞ The prisoners taken by the federal forces, within the last three weeks, sum up to a total of stupendous magnitude. We give the totals as captured in the various battles named:

Vicksburg,	31,277
Johnston,	2.000
Rosecrans,	4,000
Port Hudson, (supposed)	18,000
Meade's army,	40,000
Which sums up a grand total of	95,277

A CONTRAST.—The loyal Union League of Philadelphia have already sent one full regiment of one thousand men to the scene of conflict in Southern Pennsylvania, and another is to be organized immediately. Has any "democratic" society, by whatever name distinguished, done as much in the national behalf?

AN EDITOR DRAFTED.—One of the editors of the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* has been caught in the meshes of the draft. He takes the matter philosophically, and thanks his numerous friends who, in the kindness of their hearts, have offered to serve as substitutes—in the editorial chair.

☞ TWO LITTLE GIRLS TO BE REMEMBERED.—A correspondent, giving an account of the reception of our troops at Westminster, Md., says:

"Little Miss Fanny and Anna Troxell. the whole day long of the 2d, remained in front of their father's house, and with their own hands supplied with cool fresh water all troops who passed that way."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE PEACE QUESTION.—In the course of his sermon at the dedication of St. Teresa's Church, New York, on Sunday, Archbishop Hughs said that one party can make war, but it repuires two to make peace, and that, at present, there seems to be but one side disposed to make peace. He, therefore, pertinently asked, what prospect is there of peace? It might be well for the peace Democracy to consider this point, and answer the Archbishop—if they can.

John Brough on "Peace" Democrats.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT THE HOME OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The Union meeting held at Dayton, Ohio, on the 4th of July, was most enthuasiastic. John Brough and Colonel Chas. Anderson, Union candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, made speeches. Mr. Brough was introduced by the chairman as "the next Governor of Ohio," and congratulated the vast multitude that the restoration of the country to its former unity and glory was near at hand. After denouncing the rebellion as it deserves, he added: "This is not of our seeking, and we have not been parties to it."

Mr. Brough paid his respects to the "peace" democrats in the following terms:

"Your celebrated Peace Convention of New York passed its peace resolutions, which wandered down into Dixie, and then came back to you spurned and spit upon. Next your Peace Convention of Ohio passed their resolutions, and sent them down to Dixie, and they were spurned more fiercely than those that went before, and well they might be, for they were not up to the New York standard. [Laughter.] Now, my Democratic friends, how many of you have taken and read those twenty-three resolutions? If any, what have you found? You have found all of them negative in character. They are against the war, they are against the prosecution of the war, they are against the Administration, they are against military arrests, they are against military prosecutions, they are against everthing they could find to allege against the goverment of the North. But there is not one line or syllable condemnatory of this rebellion or of the men who put it in force. Not one single word! Your own government is denounced, quarrelled with and proclaimed the most tyrannical; your own people are maligned and abused; but not one word against those men who struck down the best government the world ever saw, and who are seeking to perpetuate an oligarchy. [Long and continued applause.] Did these leaders—for understand me, when I speak of this matter I speak of leaders not of the masses, for my experience in the democratic party is, that the masses are as honest as any people that ever walked on the earth—did these leaders who drew up these resolutions, wish to conceal the fact that they were sympathizers with this rebellion, and that they were opposed to putting it down? Undoubtedly they were sympathizers, but they lacked that great element of character which belongs to every man who is a man—they lacked the courage to say so; but they left it on the face of the resolutions so plain that he who runs may read."

FIGHTING DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Brough continued:

"Every gallant man who is prosecuting the war in the lead of the army on the bloody plains of Pennsylvania, Tennessee or Mississippi, is a democrat, bred and born. [Cheers.] My friend Thurman, in a speech the other day, said that McClellan was removed because he was a democrat, while Rosecrans, who was a Republican, was reaping all the glories of the war. [Laughter.] I am sorry that brother Thurman has not read history better than that. [Renewed laughter.] Bless my soul, Rosey has always been a democrat, and a worker in the party. Very many of the men in the ranks are democrats, and while they are fighting the battles of the country, you stay at home carping, and say you cannot do anything because Republicans are at the head of the government. That is not worthy of you. And when a man comes and puts that argument into your ear, you should put another down his throat. I leave you to determine what that should be [Loud and continued applause.] If you say, we shall not execute a law because it was not passed by a Congress which had a majority of our political party, how long will we remain a country? Are you prepared to say that any law passed by a majority of your legislature, that is not of your party, shall not receive your support? If you are prepared to say this thing by word, or thought, or act, then you are a secessionist as bitter as any man armed against the United States in the South. You are aiming at the destruction of your government the moment you allow fealty to party to usurp the place of obedience to it and of the duty you owe to the constituted authorities of the country.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.

The gunboat Union, Captain Conroy, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New York, reports that all the batteries on Morris Island had been captured except Fort Wagner.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded and prisoners, is between 700 and 800.

The attack commenced last Friday morning. The Union left on Sunday afternoon, at which time the siege of Fort Wayne was progressing with every prospect of a speedy capture. five monitors were engaged.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—Fort Powhatton, on the James river, was taken possession of by our fleet yesterday. All the men and guns had been removed.

☞ Pennsylvania, when she welcomed the rebels to a gory bed, provided a Couch and A. Curtin for their accommodation.

☞ All meed of glory to the glorious Meade of the Potomac army.

Terrible Riot in New York.

NEW YORK, July 13.

A large mob collected at the conscription office in the Third avenue, to prevent the draft from being carried out. At this hour, 11 a. m. they have driven away the conscription officials, set the building on fire, and the whole is now in flames.

The mob will not allow the fire bells to be rung nor the fireman to assist.

They have destroy all the telegraph wires in the vicinity, and are bent on mischief.

The regulars from Govenor's island have been sent to the scene.

TWO O'CLOCK.—The riot is said to have assumed vast proportions. It is stated that the arsenal on Fifty-fourth street has been taken by the mob, who armed four hundred of their number.

The police have been handled terribly severe.

It is reported that police superintendent Kennedy and some fifteen of the police were killed, and many wounded.

A squad of some thirty soldiers were ordered to fire on the mob, but they had their guns taken away and were shockingly beaten and dispersed.

The noon train from Boston was nearly demolished, and the passengers driven out and prevented from leaving.

The telegraph lines are cut in many places destroying connection with the East.

NEW YORK, July 14

The mob is still in large force in the extreme upper part of the city. They are committing all kinds of outrages. The mob appears to be composed entirely of thieves, who are organized for the purpose of plundering and robbing.

Several buildings in the direction of Harlem were destroyed at an early hour this morning—among others a large ice house.

There is no truth in the report that the Harlem railroad bridge was destroyed.

A large number of drunken men are congregated among the docks, endeavoring to induce the longshoremen to join in riot. It is feared another serious riot will will take place to-night.

LATER

The mob spirit is again developing itself and the worst apprehension are felt. The rioters appear to be gradually working down towards the Park. Several negroes have been badly beaten in the vicinity of Union Square, since 11 o'clock three or four buildings have also been attacked.

STILL LATER.

The riot act was read to the mob assembled near Forty-eighth street this forenoon, after which, they failing to disperse, howitzers were opened upon the rioters, and it is reported that many were killed.

Private property is being ruthlessly sacrificed, and private residences sacked and burned. The mob is now upon the increase.

All business is being gradually suspended. The jewelry stores in Brodway are all closed.

Governor Seymour spoke in the Park this morning trying to pacify the crowd.

He had come from his quiet home, he said, to endeavor to have the draft suspended and order and peace restored.

The Mayor's residence was sacked and burned. All the city cars and stages have stopped running.

The fire bells are constantly sounding alarms of fire.

1.30 p. m.—The following handbill has just been handed us:

ATTENTION! MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND CLERKS!

Meet for organization at two o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 111 broadway, to take action in the present crisis.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 14—Evening—Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation stating that the riotous demonstration originating in opposition to the conscription has settled to vast proportions.

He says that he knows that many would not have gone to such extremes, unless appreheusive of injustice, but reminds them that the only opposition which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts of law, and the right to such appeals will be maintained, and the decisions of the court must be respected.

All riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State must be enforced, peace and order maintaned, and life and property protected.

He then, in conclusion, calls on all rioters to retire, declaring that he will use all the necessary power to restore order.

Hundreds of wild reports and rumors are flying about the city, many of which are exaggerations. The facts alone are bad enough.

In Yorkville and Harlem the rioters have been demolishing houses, &c. Arms have been removed from threatened places to safe localities. All the stages and horse cars have been stopped.

Provost Marshal Nugent has been notified to suspend the draft.

All communication telegraphically with the east and west has been suspended. The mob having torn down the wires in all places as far as Williams' bridge, driving the telegraphers off and threatening their lives.

The operators on the eastern lines were located all last night and up to nine o'clock this morning, in a car two miles from Harlem on the track when the mob discovered them and drove them off.

The Mayor has prohibited the sale of fire arms and all such stores are closed.

8 P. M. —The day so far has been a fearful one. There was an awful riot in the Second avenue this afternoon, in which the military charged and fired several times, killing fifteen and wounding many.

Col. O'Brien was captured by the fiends, beaten to a jelly, and then hung to a lamp post at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue.

A building in which some twenty armed rioters were plying their work of plunder, was surrounded by the police. There was only one door of exit, and every rioter as he appeared at this door was handsomely beaten to the ground by the police.

The mob was also defeated by the police aided by the regulars, in Fifth avenue, between 38th and 47th streets.

A heavy riot is also going on in Tenth avenue.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Governor Seymour received a message that five regiments were on their way to New York.

All the millitary organizations in the city are requested to assemble for duty.

The committee of Finance of the City Councils have reported an ordinance appropriating $3,750,000 to provide commutation of the full quota of conscripts called from New York city.

From Gen. Meade's Army.

BOONSBORO, Md., July 9.—10 P.M.

The number of wagons destroyed by our cavalry is over 500. Buford destroyed 200 on Monday, Dahlgren destroyed 170 on the same day. On Saturday and Sunday Kilpatrick burned, captured and destroyed between 200 and 300. *Fully one third of the transportation of the rebel army has been destroyed*, and the damage to them of fully twice what they are able to carry out of Pennsylvania. The cavalry, under the vigoreus leadership of Pleasanton and his subordinates—Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick—have done immense service during the past ten days.

They have truly filled the missson of cavalry. During a battle they have harrassed the enemy on flank and rear, have dispersed and defeated his own cavalry, have destroyed his trains, and won a reputation equal to that of our infantry. Of course, they have experienced heavy losses in men and horses, and they are still actively at work keeping up a lively front.

Yesterday the enemy pressed our cavalry back upon Boonsboro, and at sundown threw a few shells into the place. Buford then dismounted his whole command, his horses being very much exhausted, and fought the rebels on foot for two hours, finally driving them clear back to Antietam creek.

From a captured letter we learn that the rebels are trying to shove a portion of their force and their wounded across the river at Shepherdstown. Pleasanton will stop that today. The rebels have run the greater portion of their trains into a valley near Williamsport, and covered them by artillery posted on the south side of the Potomac.

BOONSBORO, Md. Thursday, July 9.—The rebels were drawn up in line of battle this morning at a place called Benevola, three and a half miles from this point, on the road to Hagerstown. From there they extended down toward the Potomac in the vicinity of Bakersville.

From a citizen who was in Williamsport to-day, and whose statements are trustworthy, I learn that the rebels were slowly passing their wagons and wounded over the river. They positively had but two flatboats in use. They are bringing well men back, *showing their intention to make a further stand*—at least until they can safely cross. They appear to be in considerable confusion, the men being more or less subordinate for lack of something to eat.

They are harassing the citizens greatly for provisions, and say they have actually *drawn no rations for ten days*, and have lived on what they have picked up.

They are throwing up rifle pits in the vicinity of Fairplay, and probably will await our attack. If so another desperate battle may be expected within two days. Our forces are so disposed now that *a collision may occur almost any hour*.

A reconnoisance made from this point to Sharpsburg and the Potomac at Shepherdstown to-day, establishes the fact that there is no enemy in that vicinity, and no possibility of the enemy crossing there at any point below. The river is not fordable—so the public can rest easy about Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry, neither of which points is worth a straw to either force.

A Brigade of Rebel Infantry Captured.

Lee's Army Across the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14.

To H.W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry, fifteen thousand strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle flags, and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomac.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14.—Lee's rebel army withdrew from their position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and flat boats at the Williamsport ferry.

A portion of Pleasonton's cavalry entered Williamsport at seven o'clock this morning, and captured many prisoners.

Lee had previously sent over all his plunder trains.

A General movements was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the entrenchments vacated.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle **75 cts.** or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS.
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The "Union Men" of Blair County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and boroughs of the county, on

SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1863, and elect two delegates from each township and borough, (and when the borough is divided into wards two from each ward) to meet in convention at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor and County Auditor.

The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7½ o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 p. m.

By order of the County Committee.
JOSEPH SMITH, Chm.

☞ We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg to rent to a small family at $5 per month.

☞ If you want a clean shave and a quick shave call on Prof. Chas. Ambrose, next door to Condron's store.

☞ Rob't Hare Powel, of Philadelphia, has generously contributed $1000 towards the support of the volunteers from Huntingdon county.

☞ Capt. Frank Cassiday, of the 110th P. V., arrived at home, on furlough, last week. He received a painful wound in the right hand, in the Gettysburg battle.

☞ We have received from the Union League House of Philadelphia, a large number of documents for circulation in this section. Friends of the Union call and be supplied.

MONEY STOLEN.—A young man named Fouse was before Justice Gorley, on Monday evening, on a charge of having stolen $15,00 from a man named Diamond. Some $12,00 of the money was found upon him.

HAD THEIR CURIOSITY SATISFIED.—We learn that a number of persons from this and other places, who visited the battle-field at Gettysburg, through idle curiosity, were forced to go to work and help bury the dead rebels and horses, that lay there unburied for a week. Pleasant, wasn't it?

☞ The Young Ladies of a certain section of Clearfield county rotten-egged the notorious Boyer of that county, whilst he was engaged in berating the Government at a copperhead meeting. Boyer and his friends have instituted suits for assault and battery against six young ladies supposed to have been engaged in the affair.

☞ The following list of wounded in Co. M, 62d P. V., we find published in the Pittsburg Gazette, sent to that paper by the Lieut. Col. of the Regiment: Wounded: Capt. J. H. Murray, arm; 2d Lieut. Pat. Morris, head; Corp. Herr, foot; Corp. Swyers, hand; Byers, hip; Lanahan, hand; Stineman, hip; Jon. Ginter, hand.

Missing: Orderly Sergt. R. N. Martin, M. Mark, W. Brannon.

THE FORTY-SIXTH.—Last week, the first companies in camp at Huntingdon, were organized into a regiment, and numbered the 46th. The following are the officers of the regiment:

Colonel—John J. Lawrence, of Huntingdon.

Lieut. Col.—C. F. Huston, Centre.

Major—Frank Bell, of Blair.

Adjutant—Thomas C. Fisher, Huntingdon.

Surgeon—Dr. J. W. Gemmill, of Blair county.

☞ FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday June 25th, Miss Mary Hanna, was accidentally drowned at Reynolds' Saw Mill dam, in Jefferson county, under the following circumstances: Miss Hanna and two Misses Painter had gone to the dam to amuse themselves; when one Miss Painter and Miss Hanna got on the boom. The boom logs soon began to rock beneath their feet, and they were both thrown off into the water. The other Miss Painter being on shore at once gave the alarm, and in a short time the two were taken from the water in an insensible condition. Restoratieves were at once applied and Miss Painter was soon resuscitated, but efforts to restore Miss Hanna were unavailing—life being extinct.

DEATH OF AN AGED AND RESPECTED CITIZEN.—Rev. Robert McCutcheon, died on Friday, July 10, 1863, in the 81st year of his age. He had been for many years, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was greatly revered and beloved by all who knew him, as an upright Christian and Minister of the Gospel. The funeral services were performed in the M. E. Curch, on Sabbath, by Revs. Gibson and Steinman, and the lodge of Free Masons of which he was a member. His remains were interred in the Lutheran Cemetery, and the funeral was attended by the Ministers, the Free Masons, and a very large concourse of citizens, who showed by their sorrow, that a father in Israel had fallen.—*Reg.*

☞ In the late battle of Gettysburg, Capt. Blair's company from Huntingdon county, in the 149th regiment, lost all but seven men out of forty who went into the fight. Capt. Blair lost his left arm—shot off close to the shoulder. Serg't. Warren Raymond of Huntingdon was killed, and W. M. Clarkson, son of D. Clarkson, Esq. of Cassville, was shot through the head, and mortally wounded.

Mail Robber Convicted.

During the June term of the U. S. District Court, which commenced its session on the 15th at Williamsport, Pa., a man named Pardon Barret was tried and convicted of "advising and procuring" the robbery of the mail at Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa. It appeared from the evidence, that Barret and a young man whose name would not be proper to reveal at present, in latter part of Febuary suggested to Henry W. Flecher, aged about *thirteen years*, son of the Post Master at Jackson, that "as the boys in the army were sending home money, he might have the luck to get some if he were to take letters out of the Post office." In order to persuade the boy into the commission of the offence, these infamous men agreed not only to "see him out of the scrape if he was caught," but promised that, if he would divide with them the money he obtained, each to have a third, they would take him to Buffalo and thence across the Lake into Canada, were they could not be found, and after the affair was forgotten, they would all go to one of the Western States, seek a retreat in the woods, build a hut, and pass their days in hunting, fishing and other sports. By his frequent importunities, and by constantly keeping this facinating prospect before the lad, Barret overcame the scruples of little Flecher, and finaly induced him, in the beginning of May, on a day when his father had gone to New Milford, to take a package of letters, out of which he realized $20. He at once reported to Barret, who said, "You had pretty good luck; keep it a-going!" which the boy did for three or four weeks; during which time he abstracted upwards of forty letters, which contained nearly $250 in money. Barret had instructed the boy to take no letters directed to their own office, but only such as were passing through to neighboring offices, (matter for several of which, remained over at Jackson 24 hours,) and to take such as contained letters from Washington. He also told him not to attempt to use any checks or drafts which he might find, and advised him further not to carry the money with him, but to hide it until the 4th of July, at which time the three were to meet at Susquehanna Depot, devide the "spoils," and start on their journey. All these precautions and instructions the boy followed strictly. Barret did not take any of the money, probably thinking it best to wait until as large a sum as possible could be gathered by the lad, but he wanted to make an arrangement by which he could *borrow* $10 a week from the latter. A portion of the money ($169) was found in a shed adjoining a meeting house, and upwards of thirty of the letters in a barn. The attention of the P. O. Department was drawn to the robbery on the 9th of June. A few days after, Barret was arrested; on the 17th he was taken to Williamsport; on the 18th he was put upon trial; on the 19th convicted; and on the 20th was confined in the Western Penitentiary at Allegheny City. In consideration of Barret's age, *which is* 56 *years*, His Honor, Judge McCanless sentenced him but to *three* years' imprisonment. The investigation was conducted by Special Agent Row.

Victory at Helena, Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the army:

HELENA, July 5, via CAIRO, July 10.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We encountered the enemy, 15,000 strong under Generals Holmes, Price, Marmaduke and others, on the evening of the 4th of July, and whipped them handsomely. We captured 1,000 prisoners, 1,200 stands of arms, and two colors.

Our total loss will not exceed 250. The enemy's loss was very severe—not less than 2,500 in killed and wounded and prisoners.

(Signed) B. H. PRENTISS,
Major General.

SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

WASHINGTON July 15.

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Banks.

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8th,

GENERAL:—The Missisippi is now opened. I have the honor to inform you that the garrison at Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this afternoon. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning. N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

The Fall of Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 4.

Vicksburg surrendered this morning, after a siege of forty-seven days, terminating in negotiations lasting twenty-four hours.

Generals Grant and Pemberton had an interview yesterday afternoon and the last note of Pemberton accepting the proffered terms of General Grant, did not reach here till 9 o'clock to day. General M'Pherson received the formal surrender.

The terms allow the officers and men to be paroled here, the former to retain their side arms and horses and personal property. They are to be escorted beyond our lines and furnished with three days' provisions. General Logan's division marched into the city at 11 o'clock, and at noon Lieutenant Colonel Strong hoisted the star and stripes over the Court House.

Col. Wilson is provost marshal, and General Logan commander of the post. We have taken about 27,000 prisoners, besides about 4000 non-combatants, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50,000 stand of arms, ammunition, locomotives, cars; a few stores and 57 stand of colors.

Among the prisoners are Lieutenant General Pemberton, Major Generals S. Stevenson, Smith, Forney and Bowen; fourteen brigadier generals, and 130 colonels. There are 5,600 men in the hospitals, half of whom are wounded. Only 150 of the garrison are reported fit for duty.

The stock of provisions was almost exhausted and for four days numbers had been eating mule flesh. Of ammunition for the heavy guns and musketry they were short. Eight caps to a man were allowed. They had an excess of sugar, molasses, and rice, and these were all the supplies they had, except a little unground corn.

The capitulation was caused by destitution and prostration, hastened perhaps by the expectation that our force would storm the place to-day.

It is admitted by all that the rebels made a gallant defence, and the terms were understood to be concessions of General Grant to their bravery, as well as a measure of great public economy.

Vicksburg is much damaged by shells, and hardly a house has escaped. Our soldiers treated their late enemy with great friendship, both sides feeling great relief from the hardships and sufferings of the siege.

Fifty steamers are at the landing. The Fourth of July has never been celebrated so strictly or so earnestly.

General Pemberton denies the authorship of the speech attributed to him about holding out till the last dog was eaten.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Advices from Vicksburg to the evening of the eighth inst., state that 27,000 rebel soldiers had been paroled up to that time. Sixty thousand stand of small arms had been found, mainly in good condition, and more were being constantly discovered. They were concealed in caves as well as in all sorts of buildings.

The siege and sea coast guns found exceed sixty, and the whole captured artillery is above 200 pieces. The stock of rebel ammunition also proves to be surprisingly heavy.

The stock of army clothing is officially invoiced at $5,000,000, (five million) confederate money. Of sugar, molasses and salt there is a large quantity; sixty thousand pounds of bacon were found in one place.

☞ A special to *The Philadelphia Press* says that it is thought probable that Gen. Hooker will be assigned to the command of the Peninsula force.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producee dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 17,, 1863.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,50
Extra " "	6,25
Superfine,	6,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,45
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	12

The Diseases of Error.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 28th of June, 1863, Mr. Harrison Fickes, of Bedford co. to Miss Mary Ann Dibert, of Greenfield tp. Blair co.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on the 15th of July, 1863, a red cow. No marks.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SARAH J. REEM.
Frankstown July 18, 1863.

DIED.

In the Parsonage of the Presbyterian Church of Altoona, on Sabbath day, July 5th, 1863, Rev. A. B. CLARK, (late pastor of the congregation,) after a lingering and painful illness of nearly one year.

In Union county, Pa., on Saturday, June 28, 1863, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Harriet Yingling, wife of David C. Yingling, of Woodberry tp. Blair co., aged 31 years 2 months, and 12 days.

On the 16th of June, in the Hospital near Falmouth, Va., from the effects of a wound received on the 3d of May, in the battle at Chancellorville, J. Smith, son of Jonathan Hamilton, of Logan tp, Blair co., aged 17 years and 8 mos. He was a member of Co. H, 110th Regt. Pa Vol.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, I will expose to public outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of JULY, A. D 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, viz:

All the right, title and interest of Matthew Hoy and Mary, his wife, in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg fronting 100 feet on the Hollidaysburg and Altoona Plank Road, and extending back at right angles to the Juniata river, being lots Nos. 4 and 5 in draft of lots laid out by Dr. H. T. Coffey and G. C. McKee; surveyed by John M. Gibboney, Oct: 28, 1854, and bounded by a lot of Ann Martin and other property of Dr. H. T. Coffey.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Hoy and Mary, his wife.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Samuel Dick, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Taylor township, Blair county, bounded by lands of Samuel Walters and Daniel Dick and others, containing ten acres, more or less, and having thereon erected a one and a half story log dwelling house and one saw mill.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Dick.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Lawrence Ott and Jacob Mash, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Juniata township, Blair county, containing 108 acres, more or less, bounded on the north and west by lands of Joseph Kelly, on the east by lands of Joseph Kelly, on the east by lands of James Stevens and on the South by lands of Joseph Stiffler, and having thereon erected one bank barn and a one and one half story double log dwelling house. There is also a good orchard on the said tract of land.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence Ott and Jacob Mash.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Louis Palmer, dec'd., in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Snyder township, Blair county containing 40 acres, more or less, bounded on the North and West by the Juniata river, on the east by a public road leading from Wm. Caldwell's tannery to Sinking Valley, and on the South by lands of J. T. Mathias, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, a frame stable and out buildings, it being the same property now claimed and occupied by Patrick Carey.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Louis Palmer, dec'd.

ALSO,

All those two lots of ground, situate in the village of Ironsville, Snyder township, Blair co., being 80 and 150 feet each, bounded on the east by lands of Michael Grazier, on the West by lands of Wm. M. Lyon & Co, on the South by a public road running through said village and on the north by lands of William Weston, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable—it being the same property now claimed by Israel Miller and occupied by Henry Lergenmiller.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Louis Palmer, dec'd.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground, situate partly in Snyder and partly in Tyrone township, Blair county, containing 4 acres more or less, bounded on the North by Patrick Carey's land, on the East by lands of J. K. McCahan, on the south and west by lands of J. F. Matthias, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable,—it being the same property now claimed by J. T. Matthias and occupied by Abraham Weight, jr.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Louis Palmer, dec'd.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Samuel Hite, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of Marionsville, in Freedom township, Blair county, on the south side of the road leading from Frankstown to Johnstown, said lot being one-quarter acre, more or less, having thereon erected a new, one and a half story plank dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Hite.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee, &c. in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, known as the "Gap Furnace" property, and consisting of all that portion of a certain tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of George McKee, deceased, and afterwards to the said Edwin F. Shoenberger, and since vested in the said Peter Shoenberger, in fee, lying and being south of Roaring Spring Creek, together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, and the furnace, water power, tools, fixtures and buildings thereon, together with all the iron ore in and upon the other lands of the said Peter Shoenberger, situate and lying on the western side or slope of Dunning's Mountain, beginning at a line running from the southern extremities of the above described and granted property of the summit of said mountain; thence northward to McKee's Gap, and thence northward passing the Dry Gap to a cove called "the Loop," including the same, with full, free and entire privilege of ingress, egress and regress to search for, dig, raise and mine the said ore and to haul the same away, being the same property, estate, rights and privileges which the said Peter Shoenberger and Sarah K. his wife by their deed of indenture, recorded in Blair county, in deed book "D" pages 342, 343 and 344, granted and conveyed to the said Edwin F. Shoenberger and his heirs in trust, for the purposes therein mentioned

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee &c.

The above described property will be knocked down to the highest bidder on Monday the 27th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff's Sales until Wednesday is discontinued

SAM'L McCAMANT, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, July 5,

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 11.-te.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

June 6.-3m. is.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.
Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6t.*

Horse Stolen—$100 Reward.

$60 for the Recovery of the Horse--$100 for Horse & Thief.

The undersigned will pay the above reward for the recovery of a dark bay Horse (5 years old) stolen off their farm at Huntingdon Furnace on Wednesday night June 10th, 1863

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.
June 27.-3t. Per HAYS HAMILTON.

☞ Bedford Inquirer copy to amount of $1 and charge Whig.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular on 68 and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.

May 2, 1863:3m.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
May, 1863.

DECISION

RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence,

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1862, as had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons, who died in the year 1862, should make return of the income thereof for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1862, hould be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining Rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid.

In order to give full effect to the proviso to the 91st section of the act of July 1st, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the $600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the service of a minor son.

A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of farm, of what nature or kind soever.

The account of stock sold by a farmer since Decemuer 31st, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he was not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them.

Fertilizers purchased by farmers, to maintain their land in present productive condition, will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incured in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like.

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored, at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st, 1862, whether the corporation is requried to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 93 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of *individuals*. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent. to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of $100. to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit.

By authority of Commissioner Internal Rivenue.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue,

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c, as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.
The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.
TERMS OF TUITION:
FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50
SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00
THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00
☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.
For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
May 2, 1863.-3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.
A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.
ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.
April 1, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.
Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.
They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.
Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.
They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.
Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.
Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.
A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.
Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.
☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.
OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.
AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.
CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.
Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.
☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.
☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.
☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

SUMMER BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY
SHAWLS
From 75 Cents to $25.
PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST
RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.

They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.